NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1871.

## PRICE FOUR CENTS.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

A FENIAN RIOT IN DUBLIN.

DESPENATE ENCOUNTER BETWEEN THE POLICE AND THE POPULACE - THE RIOTERS DIS-PERSED - OVER A BUNDRED WOUNDED TAKEN TO THE HOSPITALS.

DUBLIN, Aug. 6-Evening. In spite of the prohibition of the authorities, the friends of the Fenian prisoners attempted to hold a meeting this afternoon in Phoenix Park, to domaind their

unconditional release. Mr. Smyth, a Member of Parliament, Mr. Sullivan, Ed-Hor of The Nation, and Mr. John Sullivan Byrne of The Leishman entered the Park with a large crowd. Police Superintendent Haw, standing on the base of the Welliusten menument, ordered Smyth and his followers to desist, when he was hurled to the bottom of the monument and barbarously maltreated. A fearful riot ensued. The police charged on the mob, beating men and women indiscriminately. The fight lasted half an hour, when the pelice having been reënforced, succeeded in dispersing the rloters. Smyth, Sullivan, and a man named Nolan were badly wounded. Over a hundred injured have been taken to the hospitals.

The authorities are firm in their determination to provent any meeting, and the leaders of the attempt today will be prosecuted.

The Amnesty movement in Ireland began about a year after the conviction of the editors of The Dublin Irish Prople and other political prisoners in September, 1805. Its object was to secure the release of all persons imprisoued on account of complicity in the revolutionary move-ment by holding meetings, and exciting public sympathy in their behalf. The pressure of public epiaten at length caused the British Gov-ernment to release several prisoners on condition that they would immediately leave the country and not return. There were, however, several soldiers and persons connected with the resene in Manchester, who were excluded from this partial annesty. In order to seeme the recease of all these, and the removal of the enforced exile of the others, the agra-tion recommenced, and received considerable support. P. J. Smyth, mentioned in the above telegram, has been prominent in Irish politics since 1818. He left this country to effect the Doctation of Mitchel and O'Brien, then in Australia, and afterward became editor of The Dublin Intatune. Ho was recently elected to the British Parliament from Westmeath. A. M. Sullivan is editor of The Nation, a national journal of large circulation, and has been a member of the Dublin Corporation. Neither connected with the Irish Republican conspiracy The Wellington monument, in the immediate vici chich the riot occurred, is close to the entrance of the Phonix Park, which is 1,560 acres in extent, and is the

principal promenade of the inhabitants of Dublin.
This is the first occasion in which the Government therities probabled public assemblages in favor of our nesty, and it is probable that the act will drive numbers into the ranks of the ultra-radical national party who otherwise would have remained aloof.

ENGLAND.

REFORM MEASURES POSTPONED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LOSDON, Aug. 8, 1971. The House of Commons yesterday voted to potepone until the next session of Parliament all ques tions of reform in the statute laws of the United King

A PROTEST AGAINST EDUCATION-THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION. [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, July 27 .- The discussions on the Education act were distinguished by the great variety of arguments which its opponents brought out against its assige. There was then, as there is now, a party to thinks education for the poorer classes an economical

young labor cheap, and do not want, or some of them do not want, to see children at study in schools when they might be at work in factories or on the farta. But did yea expect to see The Times come forward as the champion of that policy? In that journal on the 24th last there was something very like a

le-sge hemily on the Advantages of Ignerance. London School Board has adopted a s public elementary schools—what we, in America, should think a moderate scheme enough. It provides that for children of seven years old and upward the essential sulfects to be taught shall be morally and religion. reading, writing, and arithmetic, systematic objec-. British history, elementary geography, elementary social economy, and elementary drawing. This is for sh years' study. Sir John Lubbock, one of the most eminent men of science in the kingdom, he been advocating this plan, and The Times give at him in one of its well known methwhen invective is too strong, a sneer, will do the work. a prodigy of learning, wisdom, sense, and taste." But he forgots the surrounding world, and the real difficulties of the case. The education he proposes is gratuitons and comes out of the taxes, and people pay three reluctancy, and thousants of schoolmasters are built ruined by the competition of the State. Tach the habits of the homes from which these children come do not harmonize with school instruction, so tant, at an early ago, they will fall back into the mass, and will the schooling will have been wasted. Nor its coloration itself schooling will have been wasted. Nor its coloration in solar good or desirable for these classes beyond a certain point; ordinary course of things," says the great leading joure great majority of children will go to work at in or 12 at the latest. As a general rule, even at the case of 10, work is thought to be better than school, for every land of manual labor requires that early initiation. Or course, school is infinitely better than the streets; but if a boy is to be a plewman, a shepherd, or a common laborer. he will have to lake to it at 16." And lest there should be any doubt whether it shares what it describes as the general opinion. The Times adds: "All must work in this country, and it is dangerous to offer inducements to poor children to postpone the inevitable day when they must begin their life of toil. In most cases the boy or girl 16 will have the advantage of one who does not begin who has beann the work of his or her till 12, even though the latter have a little more book-learning." And it winds up with a taunt at Sh John because he "would people the world with young-sters freshly impregnated with theories, as often lad as good, and would gravely have us believe the world itself safer for the infusion of enlightened boyhood."

It seems, then, that nothing is to be taken for granted in this country; nothing is certain to that average British common sense, of which I have been quoting the great exponent and oracle-nothing, not even the advantages of education. It is not long since a panic set in-one of euiture among British workingmen; in consequence, Belgian and French and German workingmen were bearing them in the world-markets. Then the cry went up; Educate the artisan; teach him mechanics and design and the secrets of science. Why? To make him wiser or better as a man't Certainly not; but for precisely the reason which lies at the bottom of this con trary cry-that he may be a more serviceable and profitable tool to the British capitalist. The only difference is

It is possible by the light of such a lanters to get a glimpse of some of the difficulties against which the advocates of education have to contend, and how much is due to Mr. Forster, and to Sir John Labbock and to Professor Huxley, and a great many other men whose hearts and hands are in this work. Or to take a different illustration, see how much zeal goes to the making of such a school as Aubrey Institute. Very likely you never heard of Aubrey Institute. I doubt if it ever got mentioned in The Times. It is simply an effort of private intelligen and benevolence, toward a better supply of that enlightened boyhood and girthood which English journalism thinks so futile. Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Tay lor do not need an introduction to an American audience. Their old friendship to us in the war days, their chlightened Endicalism on so many questrous that have a common interest for both countries, and Mrs. Taylor's judicious and energetic leadership of the movement here for woman's suffrage-a movement poi to be is any way confounded with the American weman's

ights crusade-long since gave them a wide fame in America. It is perhaps two years since they pulled down the conch-house and stables of the Aubrey House and put up the Institute buildings in their place. The State had as yet done nothasses and lectures, and opened their doors to as many fideen as the buildings would hold, offering better op portunities than many expensive private schools can const. The Institute has been crowded ever since, and is work has been, and continues to be, admirably done. So there you have a specimen of cultivated Conservation and its fruits on one side, and of cultivated Radicalian on the other, and may choose freely between them.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science will held its annual meeting next week in Edinburgh, and with perhaps more than its usual eclat. What sort of work the Association has been doing of late years your readers know from the excellent letters of Mr. Holyroke. This year the Association expects to have the use of Parliament House as a reception-room. The sessions will be opened on the evening of Wednesday, Aug. 2, when Prof. Huxley will resign office, and Sir William Thompson will deliver an address upon taking the chair as President. The meetings will continue for a week, and will be followed by scientific excurtions in the neighborhood of Edinburgh, as well as by excursions, not scientific, to Abbots-ford, Melrose, and other classic spots. As the Scott centenary occurs shorily afterward, Edinburgh is likely to be, during August, a much more interesting place

PROCEEDINGS IN THE ASSEMBLY-DISCUSSION ON THE INCOME TAX-CIVIL LAW SOON TO BE RESIDEED IN PARIS. PARIS, Aug. 6, 1811.

In the Assembly, yesterday, the bill to impose a tax on the income of ratives and resident foreigners came up and gave rise to an unimated debate.

The Assembly also considered the bill to indemnify M. Thiers spoke say rel times, and was frequently inter proceded the members. He declared that he was willied exclieve, but not indemnify, those who had suffered during the war. Without dispecing of the bill, the Chamber adjourned until Tuesday.

It is sold that the question of the protongation of the powers of M. Tiders as Chief Executive will be allowed

Martial law in Paris will be abelieved on the 15th in

stant. The Government will soon introduce bills in the Assembly against the International Society.

Gen. Vinoy, in a communication to the Official Journa?, expresses with much warmth his gratitude for Engiand's generosity during the late war. He names the battle-fields in which the valor and humanity of the English were equally conspicuous,

The Paris journals say the condition of affairs in Algeria is still critical. Some of the communious there

SPAIN. MORE ARRESTS FOR THE ASSASSINATION OF GLN. PRIM. MADRID, Aug. 6, 1871.

Four newly-discovered accomplices in the assassination of Marshal Prim, have been summented to trial. Among them is an aid-de-camp of the Duke of Montpersier, and the Duke bioself, has been summoned

THE COREAN EXPEDITION.

NOTHING FURTHER, DROM THE SEAT OF WAR-SECRETARY FISH'S INSTRUCTIONS TO MINISTER

Washington, Aug. 6.—The Navy Department does not expect to receive, until the 15th inst., dispatche from Corea conserming the second day's fight, and the Department of State also expects at that time on official

our number from Minister Low.

The proposition for an expedition to Cores was first cht to the attention of the Department of State in April, 1888, by Consul-General George F. Seward, at In his communication he said, in his pinlen, there was no sufficient object attainable to renmistake. The manufacturers and land-owners want | der it advisable to use force, or even the show of force, to procure a commercial irenty with the Coreans. It might be considered, however, that the interests of our shipping require that at least a treaty, providing for the hand treatment of shipwrecked people, should be entered into, but if the Cereans were prepared to go to the extent of opening their country to our merchants, that opportunity was not one which should be lost. The first object of a destruction of the American schooner Gen. Sherman, and in case the reports of the wrongful treatment of the new prove correct, indemnity or satisfaction therefor. "On the other band," he added, "there is something due from as to the Crooms. We should assure them of our apprication of their kindness to the wrecked crew on the surprise, in 1800, and disposed as we are to assert our signety, out as well as our lubrat to deal justly, we consist be indifferent to the propriety of offering to toward an explanation of our views and conduct in report to the recent expedition of an arrivel force for the purpose of exhausing and holding for ransons the remains of one or more sovereigns of that country in which case of our citizens has been charged as a leader. It is satisfactory to know that we have only to pak from Goven proof that the has dealt as honorably with as in the Sherman case as we have done with her in the latter matter. The settlement of the sherman diar and a commercial treaty, may, it seems to me, be obtained without creat difficulty; but that a considerable show of force would probably be needed to search a certain treaty. " " But, of course, I contemplate only the diglage of force, not lis use, and not even intentions that it may be used. I know well there should be no irresular action, and that it will be thus cheman for the Chief She tos to determine on the exercise of Fire, which persented afforts shall have been exhausted, and sell the creamstances broadly considered."

Other surgestions were made by consul Seward, and

s that Admiral Edwan had himself proposed to and here, instead of condensing, I must quote: "In the to prosecute the massion should be applied for. On the 4th of April, 1870, Secretary Fish wrote a letter to Secre-

Bolescon, in the conclusion of which he says:

This Department is prepared to instruct the Minister
to United States at Pekin, to open negotiations with
Government of Corea for the consument of such a
ty (to regulate the treatment of shipwrecked senty) it I thought best to intrust this daty to the dimatter representative of the United States, instead of
Admiral of the flect, because the political relations
seen China and Corea are such as to make it desirable
as obtain the good will, and possibly the good offices,
the Chinese Government.

This Department is also the political relations
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The letter of Secretary Fish to Minister Low, dated

The letter of Secretary Fish to Minister Low, dated from the particle of April 20, 1870, is as follows:

Sin: It has been decided to authorize negotiations to be had with the authorities of Corea, for the purpose of securing a treaty for the protection and ships recked marines, and to intrust the conduct of the expedition to you. Smould the exportantly seem favorable for obtaining commercial advorateges in Corea, the proposed treaty should include provisions to that effect; but the President principally alms in this misseen to secure prefection and good treather to such seamen of the United States as may unhapply be wrecked upon those shores.

The inclosed copies of the treaties concluded with Japan at Emangawa in 1884, and at Yedo in 1828, will serve to commercial articles which it may be desirable to enfer into.

There eaples, tegether with the copies of dispatches carry out these instructions, you will endeavor to gather of the shores or internal waters of Corea, or of the people who inhabit that country. Before leaving to earry out these instructions, you will endeavor to gather of the people who inhabit that country. Before leaving to earry out these instructions, you will endeavor to gather of the people who inhabit that country. Before leaving to earry out these instructions, you will endeavor to gather of the people who inhabit that country. Before leaving to earry out these instructions at that way. Admiral Regars will receive instructions to copy of which has been for that to pince at your disposal a commediate upon the flagaity of this government. You will also the processes and cooperation of Commission that former to pince at your disposal a commodation upon the flagaity of this government. You will main a chire frankness of this processes and cooperation of Commission the country with these instructions of the processes and cooperation of Commission to these marries for the mediations to take that an every like him in case he redurns to Chiral before you per the supposed here well in the thought b

Regers, and to defer to his superior knowledge of the best season for navigating those waters.

The Department relies upon you, is fulfilling these instructions, to exercise prudence and discretion, to maintain firmly the right of the United States to have their seamon protected, to avoid a conflict by force, unless it cannot be avoided without dishear, and seek in all proper ways the harmonious and friendly assistance of the Chinese Government.

The above are believed to be the control of the chinese Government.

The above are believed to be the only general instrucloss on the subject since the date of April 20, 1870. HOW THE COREAN EXPEDITION WAS REGARDED

IN CHINA. Under date of June 2, at the time of the

parture of the American fleet for Corea, but before the sult was known, the Shanghai correspondent of The onden fines wrote the fellowing account of the pro-

Jected expedition:

One of the few remaining counties in the world about which we know almost nething, and which has all the interest that usually pertains to the unknown, is Corea. We know that it has been conquered at intervals both by Chinese and Japanese, and that, though now independent, it still acknowledges featry to Pekin in so far that its monarch always receives investiture at the hands of the "Emperer of the World;" but regarding the country and its people we have only the meager information which has been gathered from Chinese books and Chinese oral descriptions. Until recently the very existence of the country was hardly realized even by foreign residents in Chine. Once only, about five years ago, some sailors of an American slip which had been wrecked on the ceast under their appearance at Pekin, having been passed down from Corea flowed for the kindness they had received in Corea, and contrasted it with the poer lodgings and meager fare they were allowed by the Chinese so soon as they had crossed the frontier. It was inferred from this that the Coreans were avery good served of people. But suddenly, a short while afterward, news came of a terrible massacre of Christians. Several Prench priests and thousands of native converts had been killed, one or two missionaries only exaped to tell the tale—saved and passed out of the country by some of their disciples. Shortly after this another American slip, the General Sherman, was burnt, and all on board her killed. Evidently the dislike to Christianity had evoked a spirit of hostility to all foreigners. In Soc., a French expedition went up under command of Adoiral Rore to exact reparation for the murder of the French Priest; but it was not strong enough to effect its bject, and has to retire after having maintained itself or a time in the conners, was almost an expedition. An above an expedition has just sailed, under he could be the primer from the formation of the primer for the m One of the few remaining countairs in the world about high we know almost nothing, and which has all the inthe Emperor's Ministers only con-lingly, to forward to the Corean capifrom Mr Lew, announcing the expedition

RESULT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS-PROBA-BLE DEFEAT OF JUAREZ.

City of Mexico, July 30 .- The Permanent Deputation of Congress finished counting the electoral stes for President on the 27th inst. The following is he result: Diaz, 1,982; Junrez, 1,863; Lerdo, 1,866. There being no choice, according to the Constitution, the election goes to Congress, where, if the coalition of the opposents of Junez is effected, the majority will be against im. An attempt will be made to unite the votes of the epposition on Diaz. The Permanent Deputation is known to be hostile to Juarez. On the other hand, the Diario. the official organ of the Government, declares that Juarez has a majority over all his competitors. In this conflict of antherity and direct contradiction of statements it is impossible, as yet, to decide who is actually elected. The States of Pueble, Caxaca, and San Luis Petosi threaten revolt, and the prospects of the country are

threaten revolt, and the prospects of the country are gloomy. A revolution has begun at Tabasco.

The Vor de Mexico basa bitter article against Protes-tants. It points to the appearance of certain crimes as coincident with the introduction of Protestantian, and laments the evils produced by religious divisions. The state journal calls for the restriction of suffrage.

A number of rude images of the human body, carved of stone, strange heads of clay, and stones can in the shape of cannon balls, have been dug up near Cordeba.

THE NEW DOMINION.

THE CUEAN ENLISTMENTS-TWO MILITIA OFFI-CERS ARRESTED. MONTREAL, Aug. 5 .- The collistments for Cuba constitute the excitement of the hour, especially since the sudden check administered to the leading promoter

At a receting of the Republican Club of The salt marsh adjoining, already spoken of, is owned by bundee, in Scotland, on the 25th of July, a petition to Mr. Garvey and the others named, and it is here they in the House of Commons was adopted against the proposed prevision for Prince Arthur. A large number of Deputies in the French

ssembly have sent in a petition for a disolution of the ational Guard throughout the whole French territory, itself or the Nation Guard of Paris and Matseilles have en disamed, and some steps have been taken in the ame direction at Lyons and Toulouse. For some time it has been rumored in En-

gland that cargoes of slaves have been landed on remote parts of Cuba. The interestifelt by the Spanish Government n this question which has been the subject of constant iplomate representations on the part of England, and he subject of discussion in the British Parhament is very

A Paris correspondent, writing July 23, after the debate on the "Bishops' Petition," says: "In po-litical circles it is given out that M. Thiers and M. Gambetia have struck up an unboly alliance. If this be true there are cvil days yet in store for France. It is per-fectly clear, from yesterday's division, that neither Thiers nor Gambetia have a unjority, and it is equally clear final the majority have no leader."

A letter from Vienna states that, notwithstanding the diversity of language in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and the low standard of education in many provinces, three years, if properly employed, suffice for producing at least as efficient infantry, artillery and cavalrymen as the much longer service under the old system. There are now in the Empire two systems of promotioning seniority and by selection. A fixed quota of vacancies in cach regiment is filled by selection, and the rest and the most numerously by seniority. In the artillery and engineer corps it has been found most effectual to yest the power of selection in the officers themselves, who in such cases usually elect the best man to the vacancy, as they are generally far better acquainted with each other's qualities than the commanding officer. roducing at least as efficient infantry, artillery and cav-

Anderwart, the retiring President of the Swiss Federal Council, opened the Summer session of the National Council by a speech in which he said that the social question comes unmistakably forward as an essentially leading and impelling element in the frightful tially leading and impelling element in the frightful catastrophe of Paris. But existing ideas cannot be set aside by the bare means of repression, and various appearances point to this: that the 'social question advances in its development, and sometimes plays over the Swiss boundaries. Happily the contrast of rich and poor, of capital and labor, has not, in Switzerland, created that deep gulf; the upper strata of society have not given that agitating example of luxury, corruption, and merciless epetism; the lower classes are not filled with that deadly hatred against the better situ ated, which may all be seen in other lands. The State should, while taking the bodily and spiritual development of almors under its especial care, aim at better and increased school instruction for all classes. The workman should, when his strength fails him and he becomes did and sick, be ascured freedom of settlement and an existence worthy of luxuanity, and it should not be possible to push him hither and thither like an irksome burden.

A HUSBAND THROWS HIS WIFE DOWN STAIRS. Mrs. Hannah Cady, age 35, was assaulted vesterday by her husband Michael, in their apartment in the rear tenement No. 102 Cannon-st., and was finally thrown down stairs by him, receiving serious injuries. She was attended by a Police Surgeon and sent to Bellevue Hospital. The husband was locked up in the Union Market Police Station.

THE SUNDAY LAW QUESTION.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 6.-The Sunday laws rerived a full share of propit attention to-day. The Rev. Dr. Hatfield of the Methodist Episcopal Church, said, that foreigners must understand that Americans will ruled by their dictation in matters of this kind. If they should persist in efforts to destroy the institutions that made our country what it is, the people would sunder party ties and meet them at the ballot-box as one man. The Enquirer this morning says the Board of Aldermen will hardly acquiesce in the vote of the Board of Councilmen repealing these laws.

OIL DISCOVERED IN INDIANA.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 6.-Lubricating oil was strack here, last night, at the depth of 1,636 feet, and thought that it will prove to be a "Forty-barrel Fifteen or twenty barrels have already been susped out, although the water has not yet been ex-

transgements, to consult the convenience of Admiral "THE MEN OF THE RING."

TIMER SUMMER PALACES AT SOUTH NOR-WALK, CONN.

GARVEY'S AND KEYSER'S ISLANDS-WOODWARD'S PARK AND INGERSOLL'S HOME-HOW POLIT-ICAL INFLUENCE AND MONEY ARE MADE AT

Taking the road which crosses the New-Haven Railroad Depot at South Norwalk, Conn., in a southerly direction, proceeding about half a mile through a country noticeable for the beauty of its scenery and the luxuriance of its vegetation, and turning to the left at the first fork, one comes suddenly upon the curving line of solid stone wall which incloses the grounds of Eibirt A. Woodward, James H. Ingersoll, Andrew J. Garvey, and John H. Keyser, the "Men of the Ring," or men said to have been ande rich by the "Ring" of New-York.

This property, at present of such interest to New-York tax-payers, is pleasantly located on a swell of land that rises gently from the shore of the Sound, commanding a view of a wide stretch of country northward and southward; while looking eastward across the 20 miles of water that intervenes between it and Long Island, onemay see in clear weather, the lengthened line of level coast of the latter with its background of dusky hills; and here and there, rising slightly above the surface of the water, lie green and wooded islets such as the eye loves to rest upon. Backward and westward the land is rolled up in undulating bitis covered with forests. The property is about a mile and a half in length, with an average width of one-third of a mile, and the proprietors intend to form therefrom a grand park, with walks and drives like the Central Park, or more properly like Liewellyn Park, New-Jersey; build small houses on the meadows opposite their own, for the occupation of men in moderate circumstances, unblessed by the patron saint of Gotham; and thus, while drawing a handsome in from their investment, surround themselves with every luxury that wealth can command, and reign supreme in their little community. As every house thus built and occupied would contain at least one voter, there is a fair presumption, too, if village calculations and surmises may be trusted, that they are looking to the political con-

trol of this Republican district.
Ostensibly to increase the natural beauty of the spot. Mr. Woodward, at the time Superintendent of Streets in South Norwalk, procured an appropriation from the Town Council to defray the expense of widening the road which skirts the property, and which is estentatiously called "Woodward-ave." The work of widening has not yet been begun, and the money has not yet been drawn. Following this read to the left by the curve of the wall, for a quarter of a mile, it leads through an iron gateway with granite pillars across a stone causeway to an island formerly known as "Reed's Island." Here in former times a Mr. Reed kept a house of entertainment, where the hungry and thisty used to resort to satisfy the inner man.

This island contains about three acres, and is now called "Garvey's Island." It lies just at the mouth of Norwalk Harbor, and opposite the famous "Gregory's Point," where "fat men" love to congregate when bivalves are in season, and is nearly surrounded by water at all times; but, at extremely high tides, the salt meadow, always im-passable, connecting it with the mainland, is covered with water. The old house used by the former proprietor still stands, but will soon be torn down. There are besides, barns, carriage-houses, and other buildrecently erected, and the dwelling is intended for the present ewner's country residence. This is the most unpretentious building of the group along Woodward-avo. It is a frame shouse, three stories in height, of the ordinary [viila pattern, painted yellow with brown trimmings, and is about twenty-five by thirty-five feet in dimensions. The windows are square with round-ed tops, pointed wooden arches being set in above. It has a French roof, and a square tower with circular windows on the south-easterly side overlooking the Sound. The workmanship is evidently good, and the material used in its construct tion of the best, as the boarding is of the grain and shows few or no knots. There can be no doubt that the plastering is well done, or that the elaborate fluish of the entside furnishes a sufficient guarantee that no expense of the enterprise yesterday. Two Quebec filibasters, named Genereix and Martineau, gave information against their comrade filibasters of Montreal, and on the application of the Spanish Consul at Quebec, Judge Denect sested warrants for the apprehension of Major Wim. Robinson and Jas. L. Starnes, both metabers of the "Prince of Wales Rifles" here. The cases were examined before the Police, when Samraes was held for further evience, and Major Robinson was admitted to ball. has been or will be spared to make it all that when his sear and a half, long enough, perhaps, for men who have not served an apprenticeship on Court-House

> accommodation of the tenants and possible voters alluded to, MR. INCERSOLL'S MANSION. Returning to the mainland and entering the open gateway at the corner of Woodward-ave., the stately manston, full 50 feet by 50, of Mr. Ingersoll looms upon the sight. Bullt on the highest point of land included in this cantiful tract, each of its three stories of an unusua hight, with an imposing Mansard roof, capped with highreaching turrets and a lofty tower, and supplied exteriorly with every device that the imagination can suggest or the the skill of workmen invent, it stands an illustration of what ambitious wealth can accomplish Innumerable windows, whose every pane is a polished mirror; broad corridors surrounding the entire building; spacious doorways with ornamented pillars and carved cornices; the noble tower looking grandly over the adjacent country; turrets and roof surmounted by delicate iron railings, that look at a distance like the work of fairy hands; the whole colored by a faint drab, which is more a tint than a paint; and all this set in a park whose meandering walks, marble statuary that greet the eye at every curve, shady groves, and fresh green lawns b fully variegated by rare and costly flowers, emulate our own Central, form a picture which might satisfy the esthetic longings of even a Tammany magnate. The house has two wings, finished in the style of the rest, and altogether contains room enough to accommodate a

> regiment. There are also a gardener's house; carriage houses containing various styles of vehicles: stables where fast horses are better lodged than many families in this city, beades barus and other outbuildings, and a windmill which pumps up what water is used on the premises. The grounds here, too, are in an unfluished state; but enough has been done to show the nature of the improvements intended; and it is said that the whole property, from Garvey's to Keyser's inclusive, will ultimately form one grand patk, which will be thrown open to the use of the public-except on Sundays,-for these gentlemen are pious in their prosperity.

"WOODWARD'S FOLLY."

There is nothing but a winding road to mark the bound-ary between this property and that of Mr. Elbirt A. Woodward, which is laid out in the same style, though the house, barns, stables, and other buildings vary considerably in appearance and construction. From all ac-counts Mr. Woodward (or "Woody" as he is familiarly designated in Norwalk) seems to have been the leading spirit in this enterprise. At Norwalk he was generally supposed to be dependent upon a salary of \$1,500 as clerk in a New-York office until within the last three years. But he suddenly appeared as a man of wealth about that time. His extravagances, particularly in the purchase of real estate, have rendered him the laughing stock of many less sanguine or less far-seeing than himself. He is now erecting a large building in South Norwalk, near the railroad depot, the upper portion of which is intended for an opera-house, and the lower part for stores. But this happy combination of the useful and the ornamental is careely appreciated by the Norwalk public, who speak of this building as another illustration of "Woody's folly. He has bought considerable property in that vicinity, paying in some cases double its actual value. Some consider this evidence only of his ignorance; but there are others who shrewdly hint that the prices paid are merely nominal, and that "Woody" expects some day to be able to convince the Norwalk authorities (if not the people) that this property is needed for public uses, in which case the assessment allowed would be in proportion to the amount paid. Opposite his own place on Woodward-ave., he has erected five pretty two-story cottages which are occupied, and rent for about \$200 a year each. Adjoining his land, and inside of the wail, is a parcel of land owned by a man named Segmour, who declines to sell. Woodward would like to get him out, and no doubt will some day-possibly on the rk, of which the public have the benefit, it may be hen for public uses. Two years ago Mr. Woodward ran the Democratic ticket for State Senator in the Democratic ticket for State Senator in the first looks better than was exceeded for the Spring rains. plea that, as his land lies within the precincts of their park, of which the public have the benefit, it may be taken for public uses. Two years ago Mr. Woodward ran

XIIth Senatorial District; and although the has been from time in district either Whig or Republicar, and he was opposed by Major Hoyt, a young man of education, intel figence and general character most strongly recommended him to the people, Woodward secured his ele tion. Nearly all the mechanics in the place, previous to the election, were in his employ, putting up the buildings herein described, and others. A large gang of workmen was taken from Norwalk by him to work on the Americus Club-House at Greenwich, and any man who had independence enough to say he would not vote for him (for Weedward personally solicited everybody), was threatened with discharge by the observation, "I'll mark you, my man." Woodward's triumph, however, was a short one, for at the next election he was repudiated by

TAMMANY'S HAND AGAIN.

Another illustration of the manner in which Tammany is working for the control of this district is furnished in the history of the Fairfield County Fire Insurance Company. This corporation was started about a year since. with E. A. Woodward as President, and two or three weeks ago, at an election held for the purpose, William M. Tweed, James H. Ingersoll, and Loring Ingersoll (a brother of the latter), were elected directors. The Company has a capital of \$200,000, with a surplus of \$20,000, and it is understood that these four men own the chief part of the stock, which they paid for in one installment, while as little as 30 per cent down was accepted from the country stockholders. It loans money on bond and mortgage where the security offered is three or four times the amount of the loan, and the "forcelosure proceedings," in case of a failure to pay promptly, are "short, sharp, and decisive." The Company is able to furnish any amount of "surplus" required. as may be seen by a reference to the trans-actions of Woodward within the past few years. He gained his first foothold in Fairfield County on the 7th of May, 1884, when he purchased five acres of land

from Henry Fairweather for \$3,500. He made two or three other triting investments between that and 1869. Since then, and up to date, he has bought lands and property in and around Norwalk to the value of more than \$175,000. During this period, excepting the transfer of certain properly included in this description to Garvey and the others, he has parted with scarcely anything. Since the 1st of January, 1869, to date, Woodward has loaned moneys to no less than 70 or 80 persons belonging to Norwalk in sums varying from \$200 to \$50,000, mostly unts not exceeding \$5,000. He was careful to take deeds of valuable property to secure himself in every case. The total amount so loaned reaches the sum of \$300,000, which, when added to the amount actually paid for property purchased, and the cost of building the mansion and cottages described, and improving the grounds, will show a total capital of more than hulf a million invested here.

Money is the most effective agent of corrupt men, and

as all this money can be used for political purposes by being loaned in small sums to help those only who will remember such favors at the polls, it requires no special keenness to perceive that Tammany's foot is extended over the fair field of Connecticut.

MR. WOODWARD'S HOUSE.

Woodward's house is painted a dusky yellow, which gives it rather a homely appearance, but it is built in the finest style of a country residence, and is surrounded by everything necessary to render life agreeable: conservatories filled with the finest specimens of indigenous and rare exotic fruits and flowers; splendid barns and car-riage-houses; stables for fast horses, and fancy breeds of cattle; and not least, the gardener's house, which is large and bandsome. Fronting the Sound and within a hund-red fect of the shore lies "Peach Island," on which stands an old house now rented to a fisherman. This island will soon be connected with the main land by a bridge or causeway. A long dock extends out into the channel, on which stands a handsome boat-house provided with comfortable seats, where the cool breezes that sweep across the Sound at night may be fully enjoyed. KEYSER'S ISLAND AND HOUSE.

A wire frace separates this piace from John R. Keyser's, the approach to the latter being by the fine gravel road called " Woodward Avenue, and around a splendid level race track which was laid at the expense of all. From the gate which closes the entrance Keyser's Island, around the track and back again, is exactly one mile, and it is safe to say that no horse which fails to get round in less than 2:40 will find his way into the stables beyond. Mr. Keyser's house is by far the finest and most tasteful of all. It is about 50 by 50 feet, three stories in hight, with sloping roofs which intersect each other, pointed a dark red. A handsome portice runs around the house, which is pointed a delicate buff, with dark brown trimmings. The windows are covered with pointed arches, and the whole wood-work is ornamented in the finest style of the art.

The grounds contain, beside the other outbuildings, "Le

wide, whonce are dispensed upon the surrounding atmos phere the delicious odors of native and foreign flowers. The island, which comprises about 30 acres, is bordered by a dense wood, and if it were not for the musketoes, which rival anything that Jersey can produce, would be a paradise. A stone wall laid in cement surrounds it, so is to break the wash of the waves in heavy weather, while a pretty boat-house, built on a point, offers facility of descent to those who go down to the Sound in boats, There are a number of beautiful islands in the vicinity of Keyser's, such as Chimneys' Island, Smith's Island and Goose Island.

OPINION IN NORWALK. In and about Norwalk the alleged frauds of the "Ring" are the general topic of conversation at the present time, and the fact that some of these men are known to be connected with the operations makes them rather suspected characters. In Mr. Keyser's case the people are waiting for developments, Only two or three age, while Mr. Keyser was in conversation with a friend at Norwalk on the subject of the frauds charged on him, he was overheard to say: "Well, I can say I did the work for all the money I got;" a noticable emphasis being laid upon the "I." Mr. Keyser has had the respect of all parties in Norwalk.

ITALIAN CELEBRATION IN SAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6 .- The Italian demonstration in honor of the occupation of Eome by Kinz Victor Emanuel took place to-day. Perfect order and quiet prevailed. The procession was one of the mo-tasteful and brilliant over seen here. No inscriptions cal culated to wound the religious feelings of the Ramau Catholics were visible. The Italian and American flazs Catholics were visible. The Italian and American day were carried side by side in cach division. The German and swiss rifle componies also carried their national flars. A femple of Liberty, with young lades dressed inational colors, represented united Italy. A full-right feduces, and a car representing Rome, surmounted by the statue of the wolf sucking Romalus and Benuts, were among the fluest features of the necession. The policing had made extra preparations, but there was not in slightest necessity of their interference.

THE ST. LOUIS MACHINI-TS STRIKE.

St. Louis, Aug. 5 .- Suspension of work continues at the Volcan Iron Works, the new refusing to resume labor so long as superintendent Reese is retained in charge. The Company support Mr. Reese, and a new set of hends, it is said, will arrive early next week from Pennsylvania. The trouble grew out of an old strike Pennsylvania. The trouble grew out of an old stress Pennsylvania. The trouble grew out of an old stress which occurred in Pittsburgh some time age, and in which Mr. Reese was victorious. Sixteen of the men engaged in that strike were among the hands of this mill, gazed in that strike were among the hands of this mill, and were informed by Mr. Reese that "they could hold and were informed by Mr. Reese that "they could hold and were informed by Mr. Reese that "they could hold and were informed by Mr. Reese that "they could hold and were informed by Mr. Reese that "they could hold and were informed by Mr. Reese that "they could hold and were informed by Mr. Reese that "they could hold and were informed by Mr. Reese that "they could hold and were informed by Mr. Strengers, the Commissioners being satisfied that the prisoners were arrested for perjury, and committed to jail, they were also have a staken from the paid in Saulsbury, Tenu., Garrett, who was taken from the jail in Saulsbury, Tenu., Garrett, who was taken from the jail in Saulsbury, Tenu., and were informed by Mr. Reese that "they could hold and were informed by Mr. Reese that "they could hold and were informed by Mr. Reese that the could hold and were informed by Mr. Reese that the could hold and were informed by Mr. Reese that the could hold and were informed by Mr. Reese that the could hold and were informed by Mr. Reese that the could hold and were informed by Mr. Reese that the could hold and were informed by Mr. Reese that the could hold and were informed by Mr. Reese that the could hold and were informed by Mr. Reese that the could hold and were informed by Mr. Reese that the could hold and were informed by Mr. Reese that the could hold and were informed by Mr. Reese that the could hold and were informed by Mr. Reese that the could hold and were informed by Mr. Reese that the could hold and were informed by Mr. Reese that the could hold and were informed by Mr. Reese that the could hold and were informed by Mr. Reese that the could hold and were i

The census of Chicago, just completed, shows ulation to be 204,270, of which 170,750 are moles. The Tiger silver lode in the Bradshow District. a, is promoned equal in richness to the Constice, one.

The National Educational Association will hold ention in 8t, Louis on the 25t, 151, and 1th of August.

.The British iron-clad Warrier, which was All lands belonging to the Union Pacific Rail-

Sanders, Goedwin & Miller, of Savannah, Ga., ....Two companies of Federal troops arrived in New Orleans on Friday. The object of their process is well to be the

It is understood that the French Consulate la Chicago is meet to be abulished by the Thiers Government, and that a Consular Agency, under the Protein Consul in New York, will be only .The Beaver Island riot is ended by the arrest

of the Specif, Justice of the Peace, and two cir Peace he reacted the service of a process issued by the United States Court. The prisoners were taken to Grand Rawes, Mich.

## WASHINGTON

THE SOUTHERN MAIL SERVICE-LIGHTERS HOUSES OF ILL-PAME-GROWTH OF WARD

IN TELLGRAPH TO THE TERROR

It having been charged that the Postmaster General is unnecessarily paying large sums of money to favorite contractors in the Southern States in cases where the regular contractors have falled, the following table will

be found of interest as showing th	ie facts in	the case :
Alabama, Route 57. North Carolina, Route 5. Georgia, Route 4. West Virginia, Route 2. Virginia, Route 8. Louisiann, Route 9. Arkmusas, Route 33. Texas, Route 29.		Tolograp 72,00, 72,002 1,005 1,705 1,109 9,164 142,001 220,400 955,900
Totals		83,131
The last-named service is only ment, and contractors have no gr		

A number of highly respectable fadies, who take an active interest in public affilirs, have discovered that a b been quietly passed through the Territorial Connell, which substantially adopts for Washington or what is known as the St. Louis system for regulating houses of ill-fame These ladies strongly oppose this measure, and have set to work to defeat it in the Lower House of the Logis

The number of dwelling houses erected this year i Washington, it is believed, will exceed the number but. last year, which was thought to be the most remarkable year in that respect in the history of the capital. There is also a noticeable improvement in the character of the houses now going up. Last year there were a given many blocks of cheap houses, built to rent or to sell or speculation; but this season the new buildings are chiefly separate dwellings, intended for houses for the who built them, and ranging in value from \$10,000 to \$10,000. The steady growth of the portions of the city or cupled by the better class of dwallings is a constant our prize to even those people who have always been guine in their hopes for the prosperity of the capital, and is thought to indicate a steady influx of persons of leisure and means, who find in Washington actraction which induce them to make their homes here.

The decision of Judge Wylie, on Friday, granting the njunction restraining the District Government from gotiating the proposed loan to raise money to carry terest in the city. The party favoring the work of improving and beautifying the city is not dispersed to the up the contest, and it is understood the city. Board of Public Works is to secure, if passible, the passible sage of an act, through the Legislature, outlierning them to anticipate the collection of the revenues in the same of to anterpate the consection of the revent public works can be carried on, and, meanwhile, to continue the literation by carrying the case up to the court of last resort, in order to finally determine the powers of the Bears. There is talk of holding an election, and submitting to the people the question of issuing the proposed \$1.00.000 of bonds, and it is elaimed that, if a majority of the voters sanction the loan, its legality will be beyond doubt. As election would unquestionably result in favor of issuing the bonds, for all the laboring population, white and black. and a large number of property-owners, want to have the projected improvements made. A mass, meeting of the citizens who favor the improvements is called for to-morrow evening.

The Government printing office will soon have printed and bound a report on the defenses of Washington to the Chief of Engineers U. S. A., prepared by Brevet Majer-Gen. J. G. Barnard, Colonel Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. It contains 30 maps and plates of the forts, block-houses &c., of the defenses of Washington, Alexandria, and Richmond. It also furnishes a large amount of excellent de scriptive matter, Secretary Boutwell has discovered that there is no la-

to allow collectors of customs a commission for disturse-ments of moneys on account of the Bevenue Marine Service, and has decided to allow it no longer,

Mr. Leggett, Commissioner of the Patent Office, has granted an extension of Chas, Winslow's patent for the manufacture of clastic gore cloth. This extension was vigorously opposed by the American Rabber Company of

The following is an Abstract of the operations of the Dead Letter Office during July, 1871: Ordinary domestic letters RECKIVED.

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IGENURAL PRESS DISPATCHA

The first claim against the United States filed with the British agent in this city, under the Treaty of Washing ton, is that of James Crutchett, a resident of this district involving a large sum of money. His statement shows that he is a British subject, and that our Government. that he is a British subject, and that our Government, as the commencement of the late civil war, estad his Mount Vermon car factory, near the railroad depot, nor military purposes, by which the macallary was rendered uscless, and a profitable business destroyed, beside other houries to his property.

The records of the onice of the Controller of the Car-reacy show that there have been manyplications for gold banks in addition to the two, already in existing, one of which is in San Princisco and the other in Ecoton. The gold notes in circulation amount to \$140,000.

THE KU-KLUX.

TI-TIMONY OF AN ARMY OFFICER-NINE MUR-DERS IN FOUR MONTHS.

Washington, Aug. 5 .- The Ku-Klux Invesfration Committee forday concluded their examination of the wirness win altendance from the South, and teck a greas until the roth of next September. Among the last the sees was Lieut, George B. Pickett, of the Sixteenth witnesses was Lieut, George R. Piekett, of the Sixteenth United States Infantry, who has, for some time, been in contained of a detact ment of troops in Font toe and Montree Countres, Mississippi. He testified that the Ku-Kinx oranization existed in five north-castern countres of Mississippi on the border of Alabama, to which be believed it was confined in the former State. The nurpose of the Ku-Kinx was to latindists the colored voters and drive out the Northern men from their section. Within the knowledge of the witness they had mustered nine negroes in Montree Country in the four montis he has been statemed there. He believed the presence of the Goope, however, has a good effect in that yelintry.

WITNESSES ARRESTED FOR PERJURY. Memputs, Tenn., Aug. 5.-The Ku-Klux trial

ALLEGED KU-KEUX HONORABLY ACQUITTED-

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. ... A man named Berry was fined \$25 at Natick,
Mass, on Saluriar, for coolly aboping a girl in his coupley.

The American Ship Southampton, ready to sail
for the Took with a corps of coal, was bursed at Liverpool on Saluriar.

. D. O. Salmon's extensive factory and ware-in Syracuse was borned pestenday. Loss, \$40,000; insurance,

Denechand's Pavilion at the lake end of the attrice Bairond in Louisiana, was barned on Friday. Less, A fire in Kansas City, on Friday, destroyed

A Lewes (Del.) dispatch of Saturday says the schooler Gertrude from New-York for Nasan arrived there has healty. The afrack on Chineset's no Shoals, and will go to Philadely John Eaton of Milford, N. H., on Saturday even because suggest in an interestion with a negro, named Hall, who as note and stabled Eaton to times, inflicting fatal wounds. Hall it at large.

Owing to the washing away of a culvert on

Samphanas Rullred on Friday night, a coat train was hadden. The Breiser, aimed Rimehard, was kitted, and John Walppie, updeer was seriously injured.

A negro entered the residence of a German Laure is mollioner, levs, on Salanday and

assired factor, in Eartherton, lower on Salarday morning, evidently with the purposes of strainer, but seeing a young girly long out bod, at expre-a darker artist. The father, removed by the girls accesses, basened to darker artists, the father removed by the girls accesses, basened to der remain but or extensing was shot through the heart by the vegre, who